

L 1173-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACCESSION NR: AT5025207

HU/2902/64/042/004/0433/0446

AUTHOR: Buidoso, Erno (Buydosho, E.) (Doctor) (Budapest); Medvedev, Vladimir (Medvedev, V.) (Budapest); Miskey, Mihaly (Mishkei, M.) (Budapest)

TITLE: Investigation of a liquor-evaporating apparatus of the vogelbusch type by the radioactive isotope technique

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 42, no. 4, 1964, 433-446

TOPIC TAGS: radio isotope, liquid flow, flow rate, heat transfer, chemical laboratory apparatus

Abstract: [German article] The flow of liquid in a four-stage Vogelbusch-type evaporator was followed with the aid of radioactive isotopes. The experiments included runs with clear liquids and with slurries. A relationship between the flow rate, the liquor level height, and the heat transfer factor was established from which it was possible to calculate the mixing coefficient and the time required for 50% passage. Orig. art. has 13 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut fur Nichteisernmetalle, Budapest (Research Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: 17Dec63

NO REF SOV: 000

Card 1/1

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 004

SUB CODE: GC, NP
JPRS

MISKEY, K.

Jeno Faller's A magyar banyageposites uttorol a XVIII. szazadban
(Hungarian Pioneers of Mechanization in Mining in the 18th Century); a book
review. P. 420

Vol. 13, no. 4, 1954, Budapest, Hungary KOZLEMENYEI

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No.3,
March, 1956

S/056/62/042/005/005/050
B125/B108

Measurement of surface tension...

passed through the specimen. The quantity $\Delta = \sigma_{ns} (8\pi/H_{crit}^2)$ which increases with temperature was measured. Results agree with those of other authors. σ_{ns} is the surface tension at the interface between the normal and the superconducting phase. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1961

Card 2/2

24.5600

37862
S/056/62/042/005/005/050
B125/B108

AUTHORS: Batrakov, G. F., Mis'kevich, O. R., Troynar, Ye.

TITLE: Measurement of surface tension between the superconducting
and the normal phasePERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,
no. 5, 1962, 1171 - 1172

TEXT: The surface tension was determined in tin at the interface between the superconducting and the normal phase. For this purpose, the period of the regular structure of the intermediate state in a transverse magnetic field at various temperatures was measured. According to L. D. Landau (ZhETF, 7, 371, 1937), normal and superconducting phases alternate in the said structure. The magnetic field structure was measured with ferromagnetic powder and with bismuth micrometric instruments on the surface of three tin single crystals and inside a 100 μ wide slit. In all experiments, the intermediate state was produced by reducing the temperature and subsequently increasing the magnetic field to 0.9 H_{crit} . The experimental results became clearer and more regular when a slight current

Card 1/2

LYUKSEMBURG, Roza; MIS'KEVICH, L.R., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [translator];
CHEKHUTOVA, V., red.; NIZHNYAYA, S., red.; CHEPELEVA, O., tekhn.red.

[Introduction to political economy] Vvedenie v politicheskuiu
ekonomiyu. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1960. 324 p.
Translated from the German. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut marksizma-leninizma pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommu-
nisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuz (for Mis'kevich).
(Economics)

33232

S/689/62/512/552/553/554
B102/B159

Fast neutron energy spectrum...

disc (19 mm). The neutron flux in the center of the channel was measured at the level of the middle of the core with a Cu foil of 0.14 mm. With an empty channel width of 150 mm and 100 kw the flux was $4.5 \cdot 10^{11}$ n/cm² sec. Comparison with other results shows that the same dependence of thermal neutron flux on core distance obtains for both water and concrete. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 18 references: 3 Soviet and 15 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: W. Meinke, Nucleonics, 17, No. 9, 86, 1960; P. Kruger, Nucleonics, 17, No. 6, 116, 1959; R. Bullock, R. Moore, Phys. Rev. 112, No. 2, 721, 1960; R. Rochlin, Nucleonics, 17, No. 1, 52, 1960.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1961

CONFIDENTIAL

33232
S/089/62/012/002/003/013
B102/B138

Fast neutron energy spectrum...

$$A_i = \int_{E_{thr}^i}^{\infty} \Phi(E) \sigma_{act}^i(E) dE, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n; \quad i \text{ is the indicator index, } n \text{ the}$$

number of indicators, $\Phi(E)$ flux of neutrons of given energy, $\sigma_{act}^i(E)$ activation cross section, E_{thr}^i threshold energy. If the real cross section $\sigma_{act}^i(E)$ is substituted by an ideal one, at a certain threshold E_{eff}^i there will be a jump from zero to σ_0^i and $A_i = \sigma_0^i \int_{E_{eff}^i}^{\infty} \Phi(E) dE$ is obtained. σ_0^i

and E_{eff}^i may be chosen arbitrarily if only the upper equations are fulfilled. σ_0^i was taken as the mean of $\sigma_{act}^i(E)$ and E_{eff}^i was determined from these equations. The effective thresholds E_{eff}^i , effective cross sections σ_0^i and integral neutron fluxes for $E > E_{eff}^i$, 100 kw and a channel width of 130 mm were calculated numerically. The thermal neutron flux distributions were measured vertically and radially by means of a plate (4.5 mm) and a

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S/089/62/012/002/003/013
B102/B138

262244

AUTHORS:

Zvonov, N. V., Mis'kevich, A. I., Rogozhkin, I. V.,
Tereshchenko, V. I., Turkov, Zh. I., Utkin, V. P.

TITLE:

Fast neutron energy spectrum and thermal neutron flux
distribution in the experimental hole of a BBP (VVR) reactor

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 2, 1962, 116 - 122

TEXT: Threshold reactions, leading to formation of gamma-active nuclei, were used to study neutron spectra. A scintillation counter with NaI(Tl) crystal, FEU-13 (FEU-13) photomultiplier and a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer was used to record gamma-radiation. Al, Fe, Si, Ti, Ni, Co, Mg, Zn, and Cu were used as indicator elements for (n,p) reactions, Al for (n, α) reactions and In, Hg, Pb, Ag, and Ba for inelastic (n,n') reactions in which longlife ($\geq 1-2$ min) metastable levels are formed. Low threshold energy is typical of this kind of reaction. For In¹¹⁵(n,n') it is 335 keV. The usual threshold indicator technique was used. The spectral distribution of neutrons was determined from the equations

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Investigation of the angular-spectrum distributions... S/796/62/000/003/002/019

peak was observed; this peak was shifted toward the higher energies with increasing atomic number. In Fe and Pb an exponential dependence of the angular distribution was confirmed. A comparison was made between the energy-intensity spectra of Al and the theoretically calculated spectra of γ -radiation scattered in an infinite aqueous medium (Goldstein, H., et al., U.S.A. AEC Report no. 40, 1954, 3075*). There are 6 figures and 11 references (3 Russian-language Soviet and 8 English-language).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

*Abstracter's note: Presumably AEC Report NYO-3075, 1954.

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Investigation of the angular-spectrum distributions... S/796/62/000/003/002/019

measured with the collimator open. 3. The true γ -quantum spectrum as obtained from the measured impulse-amplitude distribution. The solution of the integral equation involved in this problem has been accomplished variously (Liden, K., et al., Arkiv for Fys., no. 7, 1954, 5; Whyte, G.N., NBS Report no. 1093, 1952) and is here performed by transforming the integral equation into a system of interrelated linear equations. The method of this analysis of the spectrum, including the determination of the matrix elements required therefor and the construction of the matrix, is explained in detail. 4. The spectrometer-effectiveness correction, including the effectiveness of the spectrometer at the photopeak, i. e., the ratio of the number of impulses at the photopeak by the number of γ -quanta that impinge on the crystal, and the correction for the effective solid angle of the collimator. 5. The energy-resolution correction. The results of the measurements are set forth. It was found that all angular energy distributions of the scattered γ -radiation, regardless of the atomic number Z and the angle θ , have a maximum that corresponds to the energy of single scatter over a minimal angle. The shape of the angular energy distribution indicates that the energy-dissipating role of multiple scatter increases with increasing angle θ and decreasing atomic number Z of the medium. Substantial differences between experimental and theoretical spectra occurred for low energies only; this is attributed to the lack of backscatter with real barrier geometry. In the low-energy range an atomic-number-dependent multiple-scatter

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Investigation of the angular-spectrum distributions... S/796/62/000/003/002/019

boundary plane of a barrier. Co^{60} sources were used with Al, Fe, and Pb media. Angular intensity distributions of the scattered γ -radiation were obtained, and a comparison was made between the differential γ -ray energy spectra obtained with an Al barrier of a thickness $\mu_0 d = 1$ and 3.8 and those obtained theoretically for an infinite geometry. The desired function N depends on the barrier thickness, the angle θ between the direction of the primary γ quanta and the direction of the scattered γ quanta near the given point, and on the energy E of the scattered γ quanta. The experimental equipment used, consisting of a fixed NaI(Tl) crystal, 70x48 mm, and a rotatable source-and-barrier rig, is described. The spectrometer effectiveness, its resolution, and details of the photoamplifier and the 100-channel pulse-amplitude analyzer ("Raduga") are reported. The barrier dimensions were 75x75 cm. The plane, single-directional Co^{60} source was simulated by a punctuate source located at a fairly great distance (to obtain nearly uniform radiation intensity on the barrier). Experimental results and data-processing methods. The amplitude distribution of the impulses was measured for a finite number of scattering angles. Corrections were introduced to obtain a true γ -ray spectrum: 1. The "dead" time of the spectrometer, which was a specific defect of the 100-channel amplifier employed, in which the "dead" time was a function of the amplitude of the input impulse. 2. The background, obtained by subtracting the impulse spectrum found by closing the detector collimator with a lead rod from the impulse spectrum

Card 2/4

S/796/62/000/003/002/019

AUTHORS: Stolyarova, Ye. L., Chukhin, S. G., Konstantinov, I. Ye., Mis'kevich, A. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the angular-spectrum distributions of scattered γ -radiation in protective barriers in the case of a plane single-directional source.

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskii institut. Priory i metody analiza izlucheniya. no. 3. 1962, 15-36.

TEXT: A theoretical and experimental approach is undertaken to obtain systematic knowledge on the process of transition of γ -rays through protective barriers of finite dimensions and not, as heretofore, through a homogeneous and infinite medium from an isotropic punctuate source or from a plane directional source. The process is characterized in terms of the γ -quanta flux density $N(\vec{r}, \Omega, E)$, customarily termed the angular energy distribution of the radiation. The function N permits a determination of a number of important characteristics of a multiply scattered radiation, such as: (1) The energy-intensity spectrum; (2) the angular intensity distribution; (3) the energy-accumulation (storage) factor. A review is made of existing experimental investigations reported by 5 Western and 2 Soviet group of authors. The present investigation comprises measurements with scintillation-type γ -spectrometers of the angular energy distributions at points lying in the far (downstream)

Card 1/4

L 47240-66 EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6034298

SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/66/000/006/0281/0283

BUJDOSO, Erno, Dr., Diplomat Physicist, and MISKEI, Mihaly, Diplomat
Chemical Engineer, of the Research Institute for the Metal Industry
(Femipari Kutato Intezet) in Budapest.

"Radiochemical Separation of Ag, Au, Cd, Co, Fe, In, and Zn Trace Contami-
nants in Gallium"

Budapest, Kohászati Lapok, Vol 99, No 6, Jun 1966, pp 281-283.

Abstract: The separation technique described employs radioactive tracer isotopes for the purposes of activation-analytical methods. The separation itself involves extraction with isopropyl ether and ion-exchange chromatography using Varion AP resin in 0.2 - 0.063 mm. particle size in a 8-m. by 18-cm. column. The instruments and techniques involved were described and some results obtained were presented and discussed. The method is convenient and accurate. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS:36,867]

TOPIC TAGS: gallium, trace analysis, radiation chemistry, chromatography

SUB CODE: 07,11 / **SUBM DATE:** none / **ORIG REF:** 001 / **OTH REF:** 003

Card 1/1 ghr

UDC: 669.871:539.219:661.183.1:543.844

L 34216-66 RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6026090

SOURCE CODE: HU/0014/66/000/003/0138/0140

AUTHOR: Bujdosó, Erno (Doctor); Miskei, Mihály; Ormos, GyörgyORG: Research Institute for the Metal Industry, Budapest (Fémipari Kutató Intézet)TITLE: Purification of radioactive isotope Zn-65 with ion-exchange chromatographySOURCE: Kohászati lapok, no. 3, 1966, 138-140

TOPIC TAGS: zinc, isotope, ion exchange chromatography, gamma spectrum, chemical purity

ABSTRACT: Experiments for the purification of radioactive zinc isotope Zn-65 samples with 197, 210, and 185 mC./g. specific activity in 0.2 mg./ml. concentration (in 8 M HCl) by ion-exchange chromatography were described. The column employed was 160 mm. long and had a diameter of 10 mm. It was packed with Varion AP polystyrene-base ion-exchange resin of a particle size of 0.063-0.2 mm. (1.3 mval./ml.). The eluent was 20-40 ml. 8 M HCl, containing 5-10 mg. active zinc, 6 mg. cobalt, and 6 mg. silver carrier. Ion-exchange chromatograms and gamma-ray spectra for the purified product were presented and discussed to illustrate the effectiveness of the procedure. The product was radiochemically pure. A relative enrichment of Co-60 was noted. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 07, 18, 20 / SUEN DATE: none / ORIG REF: 009 / SOV REF: 001
 OTH REF: 002
 Card 1/1

UDC: 54.02:661.183.1:542.949:545.844

BUNCOFO, Erno, dr.; MISKOLC, Katalin; GRUBA, György

Testing the continuous precipitation of aluminum by
radioactive isotopes. Kok lap 97 no.9:419-422 3 '64.

1. Research Institute of the Metal Industry, Budapest.

HUJDOSO, Erno, dr.; MISKEI, Mihaly; ORMOS, Gyorgy

Examination of the behavior of zinc by radioactive isotopes
during the stirring process of aluminate lyes. Koh lap 97
no.3:146-148 Mr'64

L. Femipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

BUJDOSO, Erno, dr.; MEDVEGYEV, Vladimir; MISKEC, Mihaly

Radioisotopic tests at the Vogelbusch lye distillation stations.
Koh lap 96 no.12:566-571 D '63.

1. Femipari Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

MISKEDI, T.

Gardening in the Alföld; an investigation of the Association in Szeged.
p. 335. AGRARTUDOMANY. (Micsurin Agrartudományi Egyesület) Budapest.
Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress.
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956.

MISKARYAN, O.YE.

37633. Epidemicheskaya vspyshka malyarii v sele getap mikoyanskogo rayona armianskoy SSR i yeye bystraya likvidatsiya. Trudy In-ta malyarii i med. parazitologii (M-vo zdravookhraneniya Arm. SSR), vyp. 4, 1949, S. 104-03

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949

KABALALIYEV, Yu., inzh.; MISKARYAN, G., inzh.

Experimental investigations of materials used in geophysical
cables. Prom.Arm. 6 no.1:54-57 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta elektromekhaniki.
(Electric cables)

MISKAROV, D.

ZHDANOV, V.; KHRISTOV, L.; MURAV'YEV, M.; RYZHOV, A.; VASHKOV, V.; FEDOSOVA, A.
POGODINA, L.; KLECHETOVA, A.; SUBBOTIN, A.; ZAKHAROVA, Ye.; GANDEL'S-
MAN, B.; SAZONOVA, N.; ZEVAKINA, I.; KUDRINSKIY, I.; MISKAROV, D.;
KHANENYA, F.

Professor A.N.Tregubov; obituary. Gig. i san. 21 no.10:63 0 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

(TREGUBOV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1888-1956)

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZAIDOVA, R.R.

Effect of a surface-active medium on the thermostability of
aqueous dispersions of kaolinite clay. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR
20 no.9:17-22 '64. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN AzerSSR M.F. Nagiyevym.

MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.; GURVICH, M.M., red.

[New surfactants for oil well drilling] Novye poverkhnostno-aktivnye reagenty dlia nefianogo bureniia.
Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerbaidzhan.SSR, 1964. 162 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

GASANOVA, S.B.; ABDURAGIMOVA, L.A.; MISKARLI, A.K.

Effect of electrolytes on the electric properties of kaolin clay.
Azerb. khim. zhur. no. 2:74-78 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR. Submitted Febr. 8, 1964.

BAYRAMO, A.M.; MISKARLI, A.R.

Effect of the cation exchange complex of a surface-active
medium on the dispersity of caolinite clay suspensions.
Koll. zhur. 27 no.2:145-150 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR, Baku.

ZAIDOVA, R.R.; MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Effect of heat treatment on the adsorption of sodium salts of certain
organic acids by kaolinite clay. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1:83-87 '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.

ZAIDOVA, R.R.; MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Effect of sodium salts of some amino and hydroxy acids on
the heat resistance of aqueous suspensions of kaolinite
clays. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 20 no.12:9-14 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerbSSR.

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

Effect of alkaline tanning materials on aqueous clay suspensions.
Koll.zhur. 25 no.5:572-577 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR, Baku.

MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Effect of the sodium salts of some organic acids on colloidal
and chemical characteristics of aqueous clay dispersions. Azerb. Khim.
25 no.3:341-347 May 1963. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku.

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

Effect of some surface-active agents on the deformation kinetics
in aqueous dispersions of kaolinite clays. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR
19 no.7:21-26 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.

MISKARLI, A.K.; GURVICH, M.M.; ABDURAGIMOVA, L.A.

Colloid and chemical method of controlling the flow of water in
bound (clay) soils in irrigation systems. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR
19 no.4:23-26 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno
akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR V.R.Volobuyevym.

MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Mechanism of stabilization of clay systems. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:
85-92 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.; MISKARLI, A.K.

Effect of the surface-active addition agents on the bound water content
of aqueous dispersions of kaolinite clay. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:125-130
'63. (MIRA 17:2)

Materials of the Scientific Conference (Cont.)	SOV/6195
Activity and Structure of Cracking Catalysts	35
<u>Melkonyan, L. G., and A. M. Zarafyan.</u> Dependence of the Speed of Propagation of Ultrasound on the Structure of Molecules of Organic Liquids and on Their Physical Con- stants	48
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<u>Mamedov, Kh. S.</u> The Crystal Chemistry of Monosilicates	82
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MISKARLI, A. K.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6195

Nauchnaya konferentsiya institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydshanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR. Yerevan, 1957.

Materialy nauchnoy konferentsii institutov khimii Akademiy nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy, Armyanskoy i Gruzinskoy SSR (Materials of the Scientific Conference of the Chemical Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the Azerbaydzhian, Armenian, and Georgian SSR) Yerevan, Izd-vo AN Armyanskoy SSR, 1962. 396 p. 1100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Institut organicheskoy khimii.

Resp. Ed.: L. Ye. Ter-Minasyan; Ed. of Publishing House: A. G. Silkuni; Tech. Ed.: G. S. Sarkisyan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists and chemical engineers, and may be useful to graduate students engaged in chemical research.

COVERAGE: The book contains the results of research in physical, inorganic, organic, and analytical chemistry, and in chemical engineering, presented at the Scientific Conference held in Yerevan, 20 through 23 November 1957. Three reports of particular interest are reviewed below. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

Results of testing a new powdered chemical reagent of vegetable
origin. Azerb. neft. khoz. 40 no.1:22-23 Ja '61.
(Surface active agents) (MIRA 14:8)

BAYRAMOV, A.M.; MISKARIL, A.F.

Investigating the possible use of alkali extracts from a tobacco plant as protective colloids for disperse clay systems. Trudy Inst.khim.M Azerb,SSR 19:89-96 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

(Tobacco)
(Colloids)
(Clay)

MISKARLI, A.K.

Chemistry of colloids in the service of oil drilling. Trudy
Inst.khim.AN Azerb.SSR 19:13-48 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Oil well drilling fluids)
(Colloids)

MISKARLI, A.K.; IBRAGIMOV, I.I.

Influence of certain factors on the colloidal and chemical
properties of drilling mud systems stabilized by alkaline
extracts squeezed out from grapes. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:
77-83 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Drilling fluids)

ZEMLYANSKAYA, V. Ya.; MISKARLI, A. K.

Stabilizing action of alkaline tannids on water suspensions of
clays. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.4:75-83 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Tanning materials) (Clay)

MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.; GASANOVA, T.G.

Mechanism of the stabilizing action of surface-active agents on polydisperse systems. Report No.3: Effect of amino acids and their sodium salts on the structural and mechanical properties of clay suspensions. Azerb. khim.zhur. no.3:83-90 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Amino acids) (Clay)

MISKARLI, A.K.; IBRAGIMOV, I.I.

Grape pomace alkali extract as a chemical reagent for processing clay suspensions. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.3(405):17-19 Apr '60. (MIRA 14:9)

(Chemical tests and reagents)
(Wine and wine making--By-products)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.; GASANOVA, T.G.

New protective colloids for the stabilization of clay systems.
Trudy Inst.khim. AN Azerb.SSR 18:84-89 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Clay) (Suspensions (Chemistry))

IBRAGIMOV, I.I.; MISKARLI, A.K.

New protective colloids for the stabilization of dispersed systems.
Trudy Inst.khim. AN Azerb.SSR 18:79-83 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Clay) (Surface active agents)

MISKARLI, A.K.: BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Stabilization mechanism of clays in water suspensions. Trudy
Inst.khim. AN Azerb.SSR 18:24-30 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Clay)

MISKARLI, A.K.; GURVICH, M.M.; ABDURAGIMOVA, L.A.

Colloidochemical method of preventing water filtration through
porous (sandy) soils of irrigating systems. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.2:103-106 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Irrigation)

GURVICH, M.M.; MISKARLI, A.K., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KOSTYUKOVSKAYA, Ye.,
red. izd-va; ISMAILOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Carbon alkali reagent used in oil well drilling] Issledovanie ugle-
shchelochnogo reagenta, primeniaemogo v neftianom burenii. Baku,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, 1960. 156 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

GURVICH, M.M.; MISKARLI, A.K.

Powdered coal alkali reagents for low-viscosity drilling muds.
Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.8:16-18 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Oil well drilling fluids) (Chemical tests and reagents)

MISKARLI, A.X.; GURVICH, M.M.; RUSTAMOV, N.R.

Weighting agents and their weighting capacity. Azerb. neft. khoz.
38 no.3:11-13 Mr '59, (MIRA 12:6)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.

Structure-mechanical properties of clay suspensions used under
complex drilling conditions. Trudy Inst.khim.AN Azerb.SSR 17:
46-53 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.
(Clay) (Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.; GASANOVA, S.B.

Studying the stabilizations of clay suspensions by surface active agents. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15 no.9:809-814 '59.

(Clay) (Surface active agents)

(MIRA 13:2)

MISKARLI, A.K.; BAYRAMOV, A.M.

Studying the stabilization of clay suspensions by sodium salts
of monobasic organic acids of the aliphatic series. Dokl. AN Azerb.
SSR 15 no.6:487-492 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut khimii AN AzerSSR.
(Clay) (Acids, Fatty)

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

Adsorption of plant extracts by clays. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:
57-65 '59. (Extracts) (Adsorption) (MIRA 14:9)

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.; GASANOVA, T.G.

Effect of alkaline plant extracts on the structural-mechanical and
rheological properties of dispersive clay systems. Azerb.khim.zhur.
no.3:49-58 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

(Clays)

GURVICH, M.M.; MISKARLI, A.K.

Low-viscosity, powdery carbon-alkali reagent. Azerb.khim.
zhur. no.2:77-84 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.; GASANOVA, T.G.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

New reagents for the chemical processing of clay suspensions from
industrial vegetable wastes. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 no.9:13-17 S '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Chemical tests and reagents) (Oil well drilling fluids)

The Structural-Mechanical Properties of the Clay Suspensions Employed
Under Difficult Drilling Conditions 69-58-2 -10/23

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, Baku (Institute of
Chemistry of the Azerbaydzhan SSR, Baku)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1957

1. Oil wells--Drilling--USSR 2. Clay--Suspensions--Appli-
cations 3. Clay--Mechanical properties

Card 4/4

69-58-2 10/23
The Structural-Mechanical Properties of the Clay Suspensions Employed
Under Difficult Drilling Conditions

given in table 5, their characteristics in table 4. Figure 6 shows that clay solutions containing various concentrations of limestone have only a low structure resistance which permits the increase of carbonate rock concentrations in the clay suspensions. In this way, high-quality clay weighting compounds may be obtained with a specific gravity of 1.7 to 1.85. Disperse materials, which may be recommended as weighting compounds for clay solutions, should have a low affinity to water, hydrophobic nature, and a low structure-forming ability owing to the isodiametric form of the particles.

There are 6 graphs, 5 tables, and 17 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

69-58-2 -10/27

The Structural-Mechanical Properties of the Clay Suspensions Employed
Under Difficult Drilling Conditions

and 12.1 % for Zykha clay. Table 1 shows the composition of the exchange complex in the two clays. The volume of the complex in Gekmalinsk clay is nearly 3 times larger than that of Zykha clay. The mentioned facts indicate that highly colloidal sodium clays, (Gekmalinsk) exhibit hydrophilic properties in a higher degree than the less colloidal calcium clays, (Zykha). Investigation of the aging process shows that during the first 3 hours the resistance of the structure increases considerably (figure 2). An increase of the clay concentration from 10-15 % increases the resistance of the structure in the suspensions by 2.2 times. Table 3 shows the limit values for the shear stress in clay suspensions. The relation between mineralogical composition, colloidal-chemical nature, and the processes of structure formation, is very pronounced. Clay solutions are mixed with weighting compounds, especially for use in complex geological conditions. The weighting compounds influence rheological and colloidal properties of the clay solutions. The chemical composition of the weighting compounds is

Card 2/4

AUTHORS:

Miskarli, A.K., Gasanova, T.G.

69-08-2 - 09/81

TITLE:

The Structural-Mechanical Properties of the Clay Suspensions Employed Under Difficult Drilling Conditions (O strukturno-mekhanicheskikh svoystvakh glinistykh suspenziy, primenyaemykh v oslozhnennykh usloviyakh bureniya)

PERIODICAL:

Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 184-193 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The technological properties of clay solutions determine to a high degree the drilling speed in the turbine drilling of oil and gas wells. In this article, the dependence of structure formation in concentrated clay suspensions on their mineralogical composition, the chemical composition of the exchange complex, the colloidal-chemical nature of the clays, and on the form, concentration, and fractional composition of the weighting compounds, is studied. The clays used were Gekmalinsk sodium bentonite clay and Zykha hydromica-caolinite clay, both of which are characteristic of the Apsheron Peninsula. The specific surface of Gekmalinsk clay is $231 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$, and of Zykha clay $93 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$. The swelling of Gekmalinsk clay reaches 833 weight % of water and in Zykha clay 286 %. The hydroscopic ability of the clays measured by adsorption of water vapors is 27.7 % for Gekmalinsk clay

MISKARLI, A.K.; GASANOVA, T.G.; MAMEDOV, G.M.

Investigating magnetite from the Dashkessen deposit as a weighting
material for drilling fluids [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian].
Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 14 no. 8:603-609 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Dashkessen--Magnetite)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

Improvement of the method of producing heavier stabilized drilling
muds for drilling wells under complicated conditions. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i khim. nauk no.5:97-107 '58.

(Oil well drilling fluids)

(MIRA 12:1)

MISKARLI, A.K.; DZHALILZADE, T.A.

Structural and mechanical properties of weighted drilling fluids and the effect of the concentration of weighting materials and reagent additions. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. Fiz-tekh. i khim. nauk. no. 1:107-115 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.

New preparations for obtaining superweighted drilling muds.
Azerb. neft.khoz. 36 no.9:12-14 S '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

MISKARLI, A.K.

MISKARLI, A.K.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, V.Ya.; GASANOVA, T.G.

Analyzing an alkaline solution of pomegranate rind as a new reagent
for treating drilling muds. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no.5:10-11 My '57.
(Pomegranate) (Oil well drilling fluids) (MIRA 10:11)

MISKARLI, A.K.

B-14

USSR/Chemistry of Colloids - Dispersed Systems.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18783

Author : A.K. Miskarli, T.G. Gasanova.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan SSR.

Title : Structural-Mechanical Properties of Clayey Solutions and
Their Dependence on Mineralogical Composition and
Colloidal-Chemical Nature of Clays.

Orig Pub : Me'ruzeler AzerbSSR elmler Akad., Dokl. AN AzerbSSR,
1956, 12, No 9, 629-638

Abstract : The comparative study of properties and composition of
Malinskaya (I) and Zykhsakaya (II) clays showed that I
is a highly colloidal sodium clay and that II is a lit-
tle colloidal calcium clay. The specific surface deter-
mined by the method of methylene blue adsorption of I
is 231, and that of II is 93 sq.m/g. I is distinguished
by a considerably greater swelling in distilled water
(833% against 300% of II). The swelling of I in sea

Card 1/2

- 338 -

Name: MISKARLI, Abbas Kulam-ogly

Dissertation: Devising the technology of preparation and application of argillaceous suspensions for drilling petroleum wells under the complicated geological conditions of Azerbaydzhan

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

Affiliation: Inst of Chemistry, Acad of Sci Azerbaydzhan SSR

Defense Date, Place: 16 Feb 56, Council of the Inst of Petroleum, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 8 Jun 57

Source: BMVO 16/57

INST OF PETROLEUM. ACAD SCI USSR. MOSCOW, 1955

MISKARLI, A. K. - "The Development of the Technology of Preparing and Using Clay Suspensions for Boring Oil Wells under the Complex Geological Conditions of Azerbaydzhan." Inst of Petroleum. Acad Sci USSR. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Technical Sciences)

So; Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

Miskars, A.K.

Replacement of caustic soda by sodium sulfide in the chemical treatment of clay mortar. I. L. Bagbulov, M. M. Gurvich, and A. K. Miskars. *Trudy Inst. Khim. Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan S.S.R.* 14: 28 (1954) (in Russian). These authors have been used to ext. humic substances from brown coal. Their use for extn. of humic substance from clay mortar is proposed. Causidation of Na S by this is negligible, but hydrated Fe oxide can give soln. whose NaOH/Na₂S ratio is 0.3/4.5, although with loss of sulfide amounting to as much as 13%. The residual sulfide in the thus obtained soln. is oxidizable by air; after such oxidation the soln. loses its color and no longer attacks Cu surfaces.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

Miskar, A. K.

Pyrite ash as a weighting agent for clay suspensions.
 A. K. Miskar, M. M. Gurevich, and A. D. Garkhava.
 Izv. Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R. 6,
 1963 (in Russian). — Pyrite ash can be used to obtain
 a stable clay suspension of 0.1-1.7% boiled starch or spent
 gum arabic together with a soln. contg. 20% anhyd. vinasse
 and 2% NaOH (I), or 10% lignite and 2% NaOH (II),
 and used as protective colloids. The most stable suspen-
 sion resulted when 5 parts by wt. of starch and 25 parts of I
 were mixed and added to 100 parts of clay in suspension.
 Then 400 parts of pyrite ash was added with water to give
 the desired viscosity. Spent gum arabic, a bentonitic clay,
 also gives stable suspensions when used with a 1:1 mix. of I
 and II. Spent gum arabic loses its effectiveness when ad-
 dressed matter is removed by extra. with benzene.

Ronald G. Menzel

Miskar, H.K.

Effect of salts on the quality of drilling clay suspensions.
 H.K. Miskar, Trudy Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan, S.S.S.R., 1-36(1952) in Russian; 4 bentonite clay (exchange capacity = 34 meq./100 g.) and 2 drilling clays (exchange capacity = 20 meq./100 g.) were suspended

in water or salt solutions at some initial viscosity. After 1 day, suspensions containing 1-10% of CaCl_2 , MgCl_2 , NaCl , or Al_2SO_4 were not stable, while those containing 1-4% of NaHCO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , or CaCO_3 were as stable as suspensions in distilled water. Up to 1% of Na_2CO_3 or NaOH increased the stability of the clay suspensions. Bentonite was more sensitive to salt action than were the drilling clays. Lipids, organic sulfide liquids, and sodium hexametaphosphate in various combinations were tested as stabilizers, but were not generally effective in the presence of more than 1% of salt of the CaCl_2 type. The best stabilizer was made by mixing 180 g. starch and 42.5 g. of 10% NaOH in 1000 cc. H_2O with 200 cc. of a suspension containing 225 g. sulfite liquor and 125 g. NaOH . It was used with 1 kg. clay. R. G. M.

MISKARLI, A.G.; GASANOVA, T.G.

Effect of chemical reagents on the structural and mechanical properties of drilling muds. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 12 no. 12: 901-911 (MLRA 10:8) '56.

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A. Kashkayem.
(Oil well drilling fluids)
(Chemical tests and reagents)

L 30731-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/T LJP(c) AT

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0039/65/026/012/0716/0724

ACC NR: AP6022105

AUTHOR: Kosman, Karel (Engineer); Miskarik, Stanislav (Engineer)

ORG: TESIA Holesovico, n. p., Prague

TITLE: Oxide cathode in low-pressure discharge conditions within a fluorescent lamp

SOURCE: Slaboproudny obzor, v. 26, no. 12, 1965, 716-724

TOPIC TAGS: fluorescent lamp, cathode, discharge plasma, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT:

The paper deals with the oxide cathode, which facilitates transmission of the charge between the discharge plasma in the tube and the external electrical circuit. A suitable method of measuring the emissivity of a cathode in low-pressure discharge will facilitate development work in the designing of new fluorescent lamps as well as in production checks. The paper states the results obtained by other authors as well as the method used in the present work. The principle is to find the point of zero potential in the cathode and to determine the R_T/R_0 cathode resistance ratio for that point.

Orig. art. has: 22 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001

OTH REF: 010

UDC: 621.327.43

Card 1/1

ILLEGIBLE

MISKA, Josef, hrdina socialistické práce

Ostrava-Karvina coal district entering the second year of the
Five-Year Plan. Uhli 4 no.1:3-4 Ja '62.

1. Reditel Sdružení Ostravsko-karvinských dolů, Ostrava.

MISKA, Antoni

The printing industry. Przegl mech 21 no.9/10:294-295.
10-25 Wy '62.

1. Przewodniczący Sekcji Poligrafów, Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i
Mechaników Polskich, Oddział w Krakowie, Kraków.

MISJA, V.

Method of distributing the general expenses in the cost of production,
p. 14, TEKNIKA, (Ministria Industri-Miniera dhe Ndertim-Komunikacion)
Tirane, Vol. 3, No. 1, Jan./Feb. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956

MISJUREWICZ-KLIMKIEWICZ, Elzbieta

Allergic glomerulonephritis caused by turpentine. Wlad. lek.
18 no.5:435-439 1 Mar '65

1. Z Kliniki Nefrologicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu
(Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Wiktor).

ACC NR: AP7001175

gated oscillator, ring counter, binary trigger, and shift register are described.
Orig. art. has: 18 figures and 12 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

[DR]

SUB CODE: 09/
OTH REF: 003/

SUBM DATE: 07Feb66/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 001/

ACC NR: AP7001175

SOURCE CODE: PO/0031/66/011/004/0479/0489

AUTHOR: Misiurewicz, Piotr -- Misyurevich, P.

ORG: Department of Automation and Telemechanics, Warsaw Polytechnic Institute
(Katedra Automatyki i Telemechaniki, Politechnika Warszawska)

TITLE: Controlled-hazard level-mode sequential circuits

SOURCE: Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 479-489

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, ~~automation, telemechanics~~, sequential circuit, ~~asynchronous sequential circuit, level-mode sequential circuit, controlled hazard sequential circuit~~, gated oscillator, ring counter, binary trigger, shift register

ABSTRACT: Asynchronous, level-mode, controlled-hazard sequential (transistorized) circuits were studied. The controlled hazard was defined as a hazard whose effects are determined according to input and output delays of certain logic elements. It was shown that proper introduction of the controlled hazard makes further merging of the flow table possible than can be achieved with level-mode circuits only. Synthesis methods for controlled-hazard circuits are given, and units such as the

Card 1/2

MISIUREWICZ, Oktawian

A tamping machine of Polish design. Przegl techn no.5:3 31 Ja
'62.

POLAND

MISIUREWICZ, Piotr

Department of Automation and Telemechanics, Warsaw Polytechnic
(katedra Automatyki i Telemechaniki, Politechnika Warszawska)

Warsaw, Archiwum automatyki i telemechaniki, No 4, October-December
1965, pp 469-495

"Synthesis of switching functions on negative threshold elements."

MISIUREWICZ M.

2307. MISIUREWICZ M. Panstw. Dom Matki i Dziecka Nr. 1, Warszawa. *Przyczynek do zagadnienia ospy wietrznej i polpasca. Contribution to the problem of chicken pox and herpes zoster PEDIAT. POLSKA 1953, 28/4 (407-409)

A close epidemiological relationship between herpes zoster and chicken pox was observed when a case of clinically diagnosed herpes zoster in an 11-month-old infant became the source of a hospital epidemic of chicken pox, starting 17 days after admission of the sick child to the ward. Rappaport - Tel Aviv (XX, 13, 7, 4)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA: Section XIII, Vol. 8, No. 10

MISIUREWICZ, M.; SZCZYGLOWA, M.

Studies on vitamin C level in blood serum in infants and children.
Pediat. polska 27 no. 4:381-394 Apr 1952. (CML 22:4)

1. Of the National Institute of Mother and Child (Director--Prof.
R. Baranski, M. D.) and of the Department of Nutrition (Head--Prof.
A. Szczygiel, M. D.) of the National Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw.

MISIUREWICZ, E.

Foreign Machine Tools at the 27th Poznan International Fair, p. 738.

PRZEGLAD TECHICZNY (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 79, no. 16, August 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EPAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.
Uncl.

MISIURA, M.

Regeneration of the gametophyte and vegetative propagation
in *Mnium punctatum* (Schreb.) Hedw. Acta soc botan Pol 33
no.2:451-459 '64.

1. Institute of Plant Systematics and Geography, University,
Warsaw, and Institute of Biology, School of Medicine, Warsaw.

MISIURA, J. GUZIENE, A.

Modified oxihemometry. Sveik. apsaug. 9 no. 2:47-48 F'64.

1. Vilniaus Valst. V. Kapsuko v. universiteto Medicinos fakul-
tetas ir Respublikine Vilniaus klinine ligonine.

*

MISIUNIENE N.

Premature ventricular beat (WPW) syndrome. Sveik. apsaug. 9
no.2:55-56 F'64.

1. Kauno Valst. medicinos institutas.

*

Effect of temperature on the collision ...

S/058/62/000/004/041/160
A058/A101

does not change. The obtained results cannot be entirely explained by collision theories.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/058/62/000/004/041/160
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Misiunas, A., Norkunas, V.

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the collision broadening of the Cd resonance line at 3261 A, due to hydrogen pressure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 11, abstract 4V69
(Temperatūros itaka vandenilio slegiminiam Cd rezonansines linijai
3261 A isplitimui. "Vilniaus univ. Mokslo darbai. Matem., fiz.,
Uch. zap. Villnyusk. un-t. Matem., fiz.", 1960, v. 33, no. 9,
135 - 138, Lith.; Russian and English summaries)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of increase in temperature on the width, the shift of the maximum and the asymmetry of the Cd resonance line at 3261 A, broadened by hydrogen. The concentration of Cd vapors was equal to $2.17 \cdot 10^{16}$ atom/cm³, and the hydrogen pressure at room temperature was 1/2 at. By the total absorption method it was established that the half-width of the Cd resonance line at 3261 A, broadened by hydrogen, increases by $(28 \pm 12)\%$ with increase in temperature from 803° to 1,253°K and the maximum of intensity is shifted to the long-wavelength side by (0.10 ± 0.06) A, while the asymmetry almost

Card 1/2

MISIUNA, Wladyslaw

Change problems and trends of the development of farming in the western and northern provinces of Poland. Postepy nauk roln 11 no.6:65-92 N-D '64.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

MISIURA, Wladyslaw

~~gaps and holes in the system of the Polish Academy of Sciences~~

Problem of feeding cereal crops to animals in Poland; one of the problems of cereal shortages. Postepy nauk roln 10 no.4:53-71 J1-Ag '63.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

MISIUNA, Wladyslaw

Development problems of agriculture in Poland; certain results
of studies on the prospective planning for the years 1961-1980.
Postepy nauk roln 10 no. 2: 3-30 Mr-Apr '63.

1. Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

MISTUNA, W.

Prospects of further development of agriculture in the Soviet Union; a new situation in the Agriculture of the Soviet Union before the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. p. 94

ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ. (Komitet Ekonomikictwa Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnej i Sekcja Ekonomike Rolnictwa Polskiej Towarzystwa Ekonomicznego) Warszawa, Poland. No. 3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl/

MISIUNA, W.

"Agriculture in the plans of the development of the Czechoslovak national economy."

P. 740 (Nowe Rolnictwo, Vol. 7, No. 10, Sept. 1958. Warsaw, Poland.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan. 1959

SKUBISZEWSKI, Feliks; MISTUNA, Pawel; MICHALAK, Jerzy; CLEWINSKI, Tadeusz

Prostatic adenoma. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.28:1094-1096
13 - 20 J1'64

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie;
kierownik: prof. dr. med. Feliks Skubiszewski.

MISTUNA, Pawel; CZARKOWSKA, Daniela

Case of coexisting carcinoma and tuberculosis of the large intestine. Wiad. lek. 18 no.20:1613-1615 15 0 1965.

1. Z II Kliniki Chir. AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. F. Skubiszewski) i z Zakladu Anat. Pat. AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. S. Mahrburg).

MTSIUNA, Pawel

Histological investigations on the healing process of vascular prostheses. Ann. Univ. Lublin sect. D 19:1-12 '64.

1. Katedra i II Klinika Chirurgiczna Wydział Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Feliks Skubiszewski) i Katedra i Zakład Histologii i Embriologii, Wydział Lekarski AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Stanisław Grzycki).

KRZECZKOWSKA, Irena; MISIUNA, Diwa

A new method of identifying some amino acids partitioned by paper chromatography. Ann. Univ., Lublin sect.D 16:299-305 '61.

1. Z Katedry i Zakladu Chemii Ogolnej Wydzialu Lekarskiego Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie Kierownik: doc. dr Irena Krzeczowska.
(AMINO ACIDS) (CHROMATOGRAPHY)